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CONTINUATION

OF THE

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

KEPT

At Mansfield-Woodhouse,

FROM THE YEAR 1794,

TO

THE END OF THE YEAR 1795.

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By H. R.
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NOTTINGHAM, PRINTED BY S. TUPMAN.

CONTINUATION

OF THE

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

1877

at St. James's Palace, London

FOR THE YEAR 1877



THE END OF THE YEAR 1877

By H. R.

Printed by T. Agnew & Sons, Manchester

REGISTER OF THE WINDS FOR THE YEAR 1795.

MONTHS.	East.	West.	North.	South.	N. E.	S. E.	S. W.	N. W.
January -	0	1	1	1	2	1	12	13
February -	0	4	0	2	3	4	9	6
March -	0	1	1	2	2	2	15	8
April -	0	0	2	1	3	0	16	8
May -	0	1	0	0	4	0	14	12
June -	1	0	0	0	12	1	10	6
July -	0	1	3	1	5	1	11	9
August -	0	4	0	1	1	4	17	4
September -	0	0	2	4	2	6	14	2
October -	0	0	2	2	0	3	20	4
November -	0	2	1	1	3	0	13	10
December -	0	8	0	5	0	0	16	2
TOTAL,.....	1	22	12	20	37	22	167	84

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER FOR THE YEAR 1795.

MONTHS.	FROST.	SNOW.	RAIN.	FAIR.	MILD or HOT.	THUNDER.
January -	26	12	0	17	2	0
February -	15	7	3	18	2	0
March -	5	7	8	16	1	1
April -	0	0	17	13	2	1
May -	1	0	9	22	6	0
June -	2	0	15	13	0	3
July -	1	0	13	18	0	1
August -	0	0	11	20	0	4
September -	4	0	3	27	3	0
October -	1	0	18	13	4	1
November -	9	2	10	18	0	0
December -	2	0	12	19	0	0
Total,.....	66	28	119	214	20	11

The greatest Rise and Fall of the BAROMETER,

IN THE YEAR 1795.

MONTHS.	Days of the Month.	Rise.	Days of the Month.	Fall.
January -	11	30.2	27	28.8
February -	17	30.3	10	28.7
March -	8	30	6	28.9
April -	4	29.9	21	29.
May -	21	30.2	1	29.3
June -	9	29.9	30	29.
July -	8	30	1	29.2
August -	28	29.9	7	29.2
September -	14	30.1	5	29.3
October -	7	29.9	24	28.7
November -	11	30.4	18	28.8
December -	10	30.2	14	29.1

The greatest Rise and Fall of FAHRENI'T's THERMOMETER,
IN THE YEAR 1795.

MONTHS.	Days of the Month.	Rise.	Days of the Month.	Fall.
January - - -	5	40°	29	12°
February - - -	11	44	21	24
March - - -	29	50	1	30
April - - -	22	57	3	38
May - - -	23	76	27	44
June - - -	26	66	20	44
July - - -	20	70	9	46
August - - -	16	70	5	57
September - - -	7	74	28	54
October - - -	14	64	7	44
November - - -	2	53	20	27
December - - -	6	54	10	38

Observations on the Weather.

AS the commencement of the Year 1795 was remarkable for intenseness of cold, which appeared, by various accounts, to have been more severe than it was ever known to be in this climate, I have given in the following Table, the Days in the Month of JANUARY and FEBRUARY, when the Thermometer was below the Freezing Point, shewing the number of Degrees.

N. B. The Thermometer was placed out of doors, facing the N. every morning between nine and ten o'clock.

18	18	22
11	13	20
101	112	22
01	02	20
08	03	02
01	01	02
01	00	16

EXCESS

**EXCESS of COLD in JANUARY and
FEBRUARY, 1795.**

Days in JANUARY.	State of the Thermo- meter.	Degrees be- low the Freezing Point.	Days in FEBRUARY.	State of the Thermo- meter.	Degrees be- low the Freezing Point.
1	27°	5°	3	29°	3°
2	25	7	4	28	4
3	25	7	5	28	4
4	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	29	3
10	31	1	18	28	4
11	24	8	19	26	6
12	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	26	6
14	28	4	21	24	8
16	28	4	22	30	2
17	28	4	28	30	2
18	31	1			
19	23	9			
20	23	9			
21	23	9			
22	24	8			
23	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
24	21	11			
25	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
26	22	10			
29	12	20			
30	14	18			
31	22	10			

It appeared, by meridian observations, that the two hottest days, in the Year 1795, were on the twenty-first and twenty-third of May, when the Thermometer was at 76° degrees, summer heat.

The sudden transition from heat to cold in that month is very remarkable, as will appear in the following Table :--

Days in MAY.	Barometer	Thermometer	WIND.
23	29.9	76°	S. W.
24	29.9	55	N. E.
26	30.	50	N. E.
27	30.1.	44	N. W.

Hence we find that the temperature of the air on the twenty-fourth was 21° degrees colder than on the twenty-third ; and on the twenty-seventh, 6° degrees colder than on the twenty-sixth.

On the nineteenth of March, at about a $\frac{1}{4}$ before twelve o'clock at night, a remarkable Meteor was seen over Mansfield ; its first appearance was that of a ball of fire, which in three or four seconds burst into two, and strongly illuminated the atmosphere. Its course was from N. W. to S. E. Barometer 29.8 ; Thermometer 38° .

On the eighteenth of November, about ten minutes after eleven o'clock at night, a very smart
shock

shock of an Earthquake was felt in the neighbourhood of Mansfield, and which extended, in different directions, to above 60 miles ; its duration was about eight or ten seconds, including the preceding noise, which rather resembled the explosion of confined air than that of thunder ; whence it seems probable that the violent concussion might have been occasioned by a discharge of a great quantity of the electric fluid collected in the lower atmosphere. The wind was very high in the morning, and the clouds black and heavy ; but about one o'clock the wind had entirely dispersed the clouds, and the evening was perfectly calm and clear. This circumstance, together with the account given by some travellers in the mail-coach, that they saw a strong light before they heard the noise, seem to favour the above conjecture.

The concussion was so great in some places, that several chimnies were thrown down, and the bells in many of the church steeples were heard to sound. The wind was that night S. W. Barometer 28.8. ; Thermometer 50°.

PROGNOSTIC SIGNS OF THE WEATHER.

THE learned Mr. KIRWAN, F. R. S. has deduced from a variety of Meteorological Observations, made in England, between the Year 1677 and

and 1789, the following probabilities or hints towards forming Prognostics of the Weather :—

1. That when there has been no storm before, or after, the Spring Equinox, the ensuing Summer is generally dry, at least five times in six.
2. That when a storm happens from any Easterly point, either on the 19th, 20th, or 21st of March, the succeeding Summer is generally dry, four times in five.
3. That when a storm arises on the 25th, 26th, or 27th of March, and not before, in any point, the succeeding Summer is generally dry, four times in five.
4. If there be a storm at S. W. or at W. S. W. on the 19th, 20th, or 22d, the succeeding Summer is generally wet, five times in six.

FROM THE FACE OF THE SKY.

THE colour of the sky is an index to the weather, because it shews the state of the vapours which reside in the atmosphere.

If the red vapours of the evening are precipitated, the morning sky is clear ; but if they remain in the air, the morning is red, and rain is in general the consequence.

If a lowring-redness spreads far upwards from the horizon, either in the morning or the evening, it is succeeded either by rain or wind ; frequently by both.

If such a fiery redness extends towards the zenith in an evening, the wind will be high from the

the

the West, or South West, attended with rain, and sometimes succeeded by a flood.

When the sky in a rainy season is tinged with a sea-green colour near the horizon, when it ought to be blue, the rain will continue and increase. If it be of a deep dead blue, it will be showry.

The loftiness of the canopy is, perhaps, one of the truest prognostics of fine weather. (a)

Several very stormy days and nights occurred in October, November, and Deember of 1795, with the wind at S. W. by which much mischief was done at sea.

(a) ADAMS's Desser on the Barometer and Thermometer, page 37.



